

CLAIMS

1. A biosensor which is provided with a cavity into which a liquid sample is drawn by capillary phenomenon, and is able to analyze a component in the liquid sample by a reaction between the drawn liquid sample and a reagent, wherein
the surface itself of at least a portion of side walls of the sensor, said side walls facing the cavity, has hydrophilicity.
2. A biosensor as defined in Claim 1 wherein
the side walls of the sensor facing the cavity are made of a resin material in which a surfactant is mixed.
3. A biosensor as defined in Claim 2 wherein
the amount of the surfactant to be mixed is 0.01 weight % or more.
4. A biosensor as defined in Claim 1 wherein
the side walls of the sensor facing the cavity are made of a film the surface of which is covered with a surfactant.
5. A biosensor as defined in Claim 1 wherein
the side walls of the sensor facing the cavity are made of a film the surface of which is covered with a resin having a hydrophilic polar group.

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- DECODED - 100%
6. A biosensor as defined in Claim 4 or 5 wherein
the thickness of the surfactant or the resin having a
hydrophilic polar group, which covers the film, is several tens
of angstroms or more.
 7. A biosensor as defined in Claim 1 wherein
the surface of at least a portion of the side walls forming
the cavity is chemically reformed.
 8. A biosensor as defined in Claim 7 wherein
a hydrophilic functional group is formed on the surface of at
least a portion of the side walls facing the cavity, by
subjecting the surface to any of the following treatments: plasma
discharge, coupling reaction, ozone treatment, and UV treatment.
 9. A biosensor as defined in Claim 1 wherein
the surface of at least a portion of the side walls facing
the cavity is made of a rough surface.
 10. A biosensor as defined in Claim 9 wherein
a rough surface is formed at the surface of at least a
portion of the side walls facing the cavity, by subjecting the
surface to any of the following treatments: sand blasting,
electric discharge, non-glare treatment, mat treatment, and

chemical plating.

11. A biosensor as defined in any of Claims 1 to 10 wherein the surface of the side wall, on which the reagent that reacts with the liquid sample is formed, has hydrophilicity.
12. A biosensor as defined in any of Claims 1 to 10 wherein the surface of the side wall, on which electrodes that detect the reaction between the liquid sample and the reagent are formed, has hydrophilicity.
13. A biosensor as defined in Claim 12 wherein the surface of the support is made of a rough surface, and the level of the rough surface to be formed is $0.001\mu\text{m}$ to $1\mu\text{m}$.